

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

LYNNETTE TATUM-RIOS, Individually  
and on behalf of all other persons similarly  
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

BODY RESTORE, INC. d/b/a BODY  
RESTORE,

Defendant.

ECF CASE

No.: \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Lynnette Tatum-Rios, who is legally blind, brings this civil rights action against Defendant Body Restore, Inc. d/b/a Body Restore (“Defendant”) for its failure to design, construct, maintain, and operate its website, <https://www.bodyrestore.co/> (the “Website”), to be fully accessible to and independently usable by Plaintiff Tatum-Rios and other blind or visually-impaired people. Defendant denies full and equal access to its Website.

2. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, asserts claims under the Americans With Disabilities Act (“ADA”), New York State Human Rights Law (“NYSHRL”), and New York City Human Rights Law (“NYCHRL”) against Defendant.

3. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios seeks a permanent injunction to cause Defendant to change its corporate policies, practices, and procedures so that its Website will become and remain accessible to blind and visually-impaired consumers.

### THE PARTIES

4. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios is, at all relevant times, a resident of New York, New York County. As a blind, visually-impaired handicapped person, she is a member of a protected class of individuals under Title III of the ADA, under 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)-(2), and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 *et seq.*, the NYSHRL and NYCHRL.

5. Upon information and belief, Defendant is at all relevant times a corporation that is organized under California law and is authorized to do business in the State of New York. Defendant does business in the State by purposely marketing to and shipping its products to consumers located within the State.

### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 12181, as Plaintiff Tatum-Rios' claims arise under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.*, and 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

7. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 over Plaintiff Tatum-Rios' NYSHRL, N.Y. Exec. Law Article 15, and NYCHRL, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-101 *et seq.*, claims.

8. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2), because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims occurred in this District: Plaintiff Tatum-Rios is a resident of this District and she has attempted to access the Website in this District and, in doing so, was denied full use and enjoyment of the facilities, goods, and services of the Website while in New York County.

9. This Court is empowered to issue a declaratory judgment under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

#### NATURE OF ACTION

10. The COVID-19 pandemic has shifted the world into an almost entirely online model. Restaurants need a website for customers to place pick-up and delivery orders. Entertainment venues are delivering performances to audiences via their Websites or other online streaming services. Our educational institutions, including private schools and Universities have shifted to a virtual classroom with distance-learning being the new normal. Furthermore, with store closures or capacity limitations, stores are relying on their Websites to serve as the fundamental point of contact between their business and consumers. In order for blind and visually impaired consumers to access these Websites, they must use screen reading software.

11. Blind and visually impaired users of Windows operating system-enabled computers and devices have several screen-reading software programs available to them. Some of these programs are available for purchase and other programs are available without the user having to purchase the program separately. Job Access With Speech (“JAWS”) is currently the most popular, separately purchased and downloaded screen-reading software program available for a Windows computer.

12. For screen-reading software to function, the information on a website must be capable of being rendered into text. If the website content is not capable of being rendered into text, the blind or visually impaired user is unable to access the same content available to sighted users.

13. The international website standards organization, the World Wide Web Consortium, known throughout the world as W3C, has published version 2.1 Levels A and AA of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (“WCAG 2.1”). WCAG 2.1 are well-established guidelines for making websites accessible to blind and visually impaired people. These guidelines are universally followed by most large business entities and government agencies to ensure its websites are accessible.

14. On March 18, 2022, the U.S. Department of Justice issued a Guidance stating Title III of the ADA applies to “all the goods, services, privileges, or activities offered by public accommodations, including those offered on the web.” In this Guidance, the DOJ cited a prior settlement agreement the DOJ reached with an online-only business.

15. For a website to be equally accessible to a blind or visually impaired person, under these guidelines, it should have following:

a. Alternative text (“alt-text”) or text equivalent for every non-text element. Alt-text is an invisible code embedded beneath a graphical image on a website. Web accessibility requires that alt-text be coded with each picture so that screen-reading software can speak the alt-text where a sighted user sees pictures, which includes captcha prompts. Alt-text does not change the visual presentation, but instead a text box shows when the mouse moves over the picture. The lack of alt-text on these graphics prevents screen readers from accurately vocalizing a description of the graphics, depriving that person from knowing what is on the website.

b. Videos have audio description.

c. Title frames with text are provided. Absent these titles, navigating a website is particularly difficult.

d. Webpage headings are properly labeled with the topic or purpose of the webpage, versus being blank. Screen readers read out page headings, allowing users to quickly skip to a section. Navigation is, however, very difficult without those headings.

e. Equivalent text is provided when using scripts.

f. Forms may be completed with the same information and functionality as for sighted persons. Absent forms being properly labeled, it is difficult for a visually impaired or blind individual to complete the forms, as they do not know what the fields, how to input data, or what options to select (e.g., selecting a date or a size). A compliant website will, instead, provide labels or instructions when content requires user input. This includes captcha prompts, requiring the user to verify that she or she is not a robot.

g. Information about the meaning and structure of content is conveyed by more than the visual presentation of content.

h. Web pages do not share the same ID or title. When two or more elements on a web page share the same ID or title, it causes problems in screen readers which use IDs for labeling controls and table headings.

i. Linked images must contain alt-text explaining the image. Absent that alt-text, a screen reader has no content to present the user as to what the image is.

j. The purpose of each link is easily determined from how the link is labeled. Absent properly labeling each link or when no description exists, it confuses

keyboard and screen-reader users as they do not know the purpose of the links. This includes captcha prompts.

k. No redundant links where adjacent links go to the same URL address. When redundant links exist, it causes additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and screen-reader users.

l. Portable Document Formats (PDFs) are accessible. When they are inaccessible, the visually impaired or blind individual cannot learn what information is on them.

m. One or more keyboard operable user interface has a mode of operation where the keyboard focus indicator is discernible.

n. Changing the setting of a user interface component does not automatically cause a change of content where the user has not been advised before using the component.

o. The name and role of all user interface elements can be programmatically determined; items that can be set by the user can be programmatically set; and/or notification of changes to these items are available to user agents, including assistive technology.

#### STATEMENT OF FACTS

##### Defendant, Its Website And Its Website's Barriers

16. Defendant is a seller of oil shower steamers in a variety of different scents. Through the Website, customers can purchase Defendant's oil shower steamers with either a membership that guarantees monthly shipments based on a customers' preference

or as a one-time purchase. Consumers can also purchase gift cards ranging from \$30 to \$200.

17. The Website is a commercial marketplace. Through the Website, customers can learn about Defendant's oil shower steamer products, including ingredients information, read customer reviews, create an account, get contact information, and get answers to frequently asked questions. It is also where potential customers can learn about Defendant's company, its mission, and its privacy and refund policy. Without any brick and mortar stores, the Website is the exclusive point of sale for Defendant's products. It is also the main point of contact between Defendant and consumers.

18. Defendant purposely markets and ships its products to those within the State of New York.

19. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios visited Defendant's Website because she needs oil shower steamers for personal use.

20. Because of the inaccessibility of Defendant's Website, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios was unable to purchase oil shower steamers for personal use.

21. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios intends to return to Defendant's Website if it becomes accessible because Plaintiff Tatum-Rios would like to purchase Defendant's oil shower steamers for personal use.

22. It is, upon information and belief, Defendant's policy and practice to deny Plaintiff Tatum-Rios and other blind or visually-impaired users access to its Website, thereby denying the facilities and services that are offered and integrated with its online retail operations. Due to its failure and refusal to remove access barriers to its Website,

Plaintiff Tatum-Rios and visually-impaired persons have been and are still being denied equal access to Defendant's online retail operations and the numerous facilities, goods, services, and benefits offered to the public through its Website.

23. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios cannot use a computer without the assistance of screen-reading software. She is, however, a proficient screen-reader user and uses it to access the Internet. She has visited the Website on separate occasions using screen-reading software.

24. During her visits to the Website, the last occurring on or about March 28, 2022, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios encountered multiple access barriers that denied her the full enjoyment of the facilities, goods, and services of the Website, as well as to the goods, and services of Defendant's online retail operations. Because of these barriers, she was unable to, substantially equal to sighted individuals:

a. Know what is on the Website. This is in due large part to the fact that images on the Website are poorly labeled with no alternative text. For example, on the home page, all the images depicting Defendant's products and the step-by-step instructions on how to use Defendant's products are labeled as "null graphic" or as the product name, which is not helpful to Plaintiff Tatum-Rios. All the images on the "About Us" home page is also labeled as "null graphic." There is also no use of ARIA on the "Contact Us" home page. For instance, after completing the "Contact Us" form and clicking on "Send," there is no use of ARIA alerting her that she successfully sent her request to get in contact with Defendant. She needed sighted assistance to know that she can search for the phrase "Thank you" to confirm that she successfully sent her contact request.



b. Navigate the Website. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios had difficulty navigating this Website. As mentioned above, images and links are not properly labeled. For example, on the “Collections” home page, all images are again labeled as the product name, which frustrated Plaintiff Tatum-Rios. On the “Collections” home page, sighted users see “Shop Now” links after the image and description of Defendant’s products. However, when Plaintiff Tatum-Rios was browsing Defendant’s products, the screen reader did not detect any of the “Shop Now” links for any of Defendant’s products. Instead, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios needed sighted assistance to learn that she can click on the product image to access the product page. On the “Energize Shower Steamers” home page, all images depicting the product are again not properly labeled as it does not describe the image in question. Sighted users can purchase Defendant’s Energize Shower Steamers in one (1), three (3), or five (5) packs. But these quantity options are not labeled as “clickable” and Plaintiff Tatum-Rios needed sighted assistance to know that she can click on these options to adjust the quantity. There is also no use of ARIA on the “Energize Shower Steamers” home page. For instance, when Plaintiff Tatum-Rios clicked on the three (3) pack option, there is no use of ARIA alerting her that she successfully selected the three (3) pack option. When sighted users click on the “Add to Cart” link, their cart automatically appears on the page, and they can click on the “Checkout” link and proceed with the checkout process. But when Plaintiff Tatum-Rios clicked on the “Add to Cart” link, there is again no use of ARIA alerting her that her cart appeared and that she successfully added Defendant’s Energize Shower Steamers to her cart. She again needed sighted assistance to look for the “Checkout” link and access her cart. When Plaintiff Tatum-Rios clicked on the “Checkout” link, there is again no use of

ARIA alerting her that the “Checkout” home page loaded and that she can start the checkout process. Because Plaintiff Tatum-Rios has no way of knowing of whether she successfully added Defendant’s products to her cart without sighted assistance, she ultimately abandoned the process and was unable to purchase Defendant’s products.

25. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios was denied full and equal access to the facilities and services Defendant offers to the public on its Website because she encountered multiple accessibility barriers that visually-impaired people often encounter with non-compliant Website:

- a. Images are not properly labeled.
- b. All fieldset elements are not labeled with legend elements.
- c. All onclick handlers do not have an equivalent onkeyup or onkeydown handler.
- d. Alt text should not contain placeholders like “picture” or “spacer.”
- e. An element with a role that hides child elements contains focusable child elements.
- f. An element with aria-hidden=true contains focusable content.
- g. Avoid animated images over 5 seconds long that can’t be paused or stopped.
- h. CSS positioning can make pages unreadable when style sheets are turned off,
- i. The same ID is used on more than one element.
- j. HTML form controls have no accessible name.
- k. Frame elements do not have a title attribute.

- l. Use the lang attribute to identify the language of the page.
- m. Use semantic markup like strong instead of using the CSS font-weight property.
- n. Webpages contain large images that flash more than three times in any one second period, which can trigger seizures in people with photosensitive seizure disorders like photosensitive epilepsy.
- o. Ensure that text and background colors have enough contrast.
- p. Headings are empty.
- q. The CSS outline or border style on elements make it difficult or impossible to see the dotted link focus outline.
- r. Do not use CSS animations or transitions in interactions without giving the user a way to turn them off.
- s. Ensure that text and background colors have a 7:1 contrast ratio.
- t. Image elements do not have an accessible name.
- u. Elements are not properly labeled.
- v. Headings are empty.
- w. Several links on a page share the same link text, but go to different destinations.
- x. Links uses general text which doesn't explain links' purpose.

Defendant Must Remove Barriers to Its Website

26. Due to the inaccessibility of its Website, blind and visually-impaired customers such as Plaintiff Tatum-Rios, who need screen-readers, cannot fully and equally use or enjoy the facilities, goods, and services Defendant offers to the public on

its Website. The Website's access barriers that Plaintiff Tatum-Rios encountered have caused a denial of her full and equal access in the past, and now deter her on a regular basis from accessing the Website. These access barriers have likewise deterred her from visiting Defendant's Website and taking advantage of its online retail operations and enjoying it equal to sighted individuals.

27. If the Website was equally accessible to all, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios could independently navigate it, learn about Defendant's product, get recommendations and complete a purchase, as sighted users can.

28. Through her attempts to use the Website, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios has actual knowledge of the access barriers that make these services inaccessible and independently unusable by blind and visually-impaired people.

29. Because simple compliance with the WCAG 2.1 Guidelines would provide Plaintiff Tatum-Rios and other visually-impaired consumers with equal access to the Website, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios alleges that Defendant has engaged in acts of intentional discrimination, including, but not limited to, the following policies or practices:

a. Constructing and maintaining a website that is inaccessible to visually-impaired individuals, including Plaintiff Tatum-Rios;

b. Failing to construct and maintain a website that is sufficiently intuitive to be equally accessible to visually-impaired individuals, including Plaintiff Tatum-Rios; and,

c. Failing to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind and visually impaired consumers, such as Plaintiff Tatum-Rios, as a member of a protected class.

30. Defendant therefore uses standards, criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating or perpetuating the discrimination of others, as alleged herein.

31. Title III of the ADA expressly contemplates the injunctive relief that Plaintiff Tatum-Rios seeks under 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2).

32. Because its Website has never been equally accessible, and because Defendant lacks a corporate policy that is reasonably calculated to cause its Website to become and remain accessible, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios seeks a permanent injunction under 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) requiring Defendant to retain a qualified consultant acceptable to Plaintiff Tatum-Rios to assist Defendant to comply with WCAG 2.1 guidelines for its Website:

- a. Remediating the Website to be WCAG 2.1 compliant;
  - b. Training Defendant's employees and agents who develop the Website on accessibility compliance under the WCAG 2.1 guidelines;
  - c. Regularly checking the accessibility of the Website under the WCAG 2.1 guidelines;
  - d. Regularly testing user accessibility by blind or vision-impaired persons to ensure that Defendant's Website complies under the WCAG 2.1 guidelines;
- and,

e. Developing an accessibility policy that is clearly disclosed on Defendant's Website, with contact information for users to report accessibility-related problems.

33. Although Defendant may currently have centralized policies on maintaining and operating its Website, Defendant lacks a plan and policy reasonably calculated to make them fully and equally accessible to, and independently usable by, blind and other visually impaired consumers.

34. Without injunctive relief, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios and other visually impaired consumers will continue to be unable to independently use the Website, violating its rights.

35. Defendant has, upon information and belief, invested substantial sums in developing and maintaining its Website and has generated significant revenue from the Website. These amounts are far greater than the associated cost of making its Website equally accessible to visually impaired customers.

36. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy its discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

#### CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

37. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios seeks to certify a nationwide class under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(2): all legally blind individuals in the United States who have attempted to access Defendant's Website and as a result have been denied access to Defendant's Website and its online retail operations during the relevant statutory period ("Class Members").

38. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios seeks to certify a State of New York subclass under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(2): all legally blind individuals in the State of New York who have attempted to access the Website and as a result have been denied access to Defendant's Website and its online retail operations during the relevant statutory period ("New York Subclass Members").

39. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios seeks to certify a New York City subclass under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(2): all legally blind individuals in the City of New York who have attempted to access the Website and as a result have been denied access to Defendant's Website and its online retail operations during the relevant statutory period ("New York City Subclass Members").

40. Common questions of law and fact exist amongst the Class Members, New York Subclass Members and New York City Subclass Members:

- a. Whether Defendant's Website is a place of "public accommodation";
- b. Whether Defendant's Website is a "commercial marketplace";
- c. Whether the Website is a "public accommodation" or a service or good "of a place of public accommodation" under Title III of the ADA;
- d. Whether the Website is a "place or provider of public accommodation" or an "accommodation, advantage, facility or privilege" under the NYSHRL or NYCHRL;
- e. Whether the Website denies the full and equal enjoyment of their goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to people with visual disabilities, violating Title III of the ADA; and

f. Whether the Website denies the full and equal enjoyment of their goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to people with visual disabilities, violating the NYSHRL or NYCHRL.

41. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios' claims are typical of the Class Members, New York Subclass Members and New York City Subclass Members: they are all severely visually impaired or otherwise blind and claim that Defendant has violated Title III of the ADA, NYSHRL or NYCHRL by failing to update or remove access barriers on its Website so it can be independently accessible to the visually impaired individuals.

42. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios will fairly and adequately represent and protect the Class and Subclasses' interests because she has retained and is represented by counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation, and because she has no interests antagonistic to the Class or Subclasses. Class certification of the claims is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) because Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class and Subclasses, making appropriate both declaratory and injunctive relief with respect to Plaintiff, the Class and Subclasses.

43. Alternatively, class certification is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) because fact and legal questions common to Class and Subclass Members predominate over questions affecting only individuals, and because a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation.

44. Judicial economy will be served by maintaining this lawsuit as a class action in that it is likely to avoid the burden that would be otherwise placed upon the judicial system by the filing of numerous similar suits by people with visual disabilities throughout the United States.



FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION  
VIOLATIONS OF THE ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.*

45. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios, individually and on behalf of the Class Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

46. Title III of the ADA prohibits “discriminat[ion] on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.” 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

47. Defendant’s Website is a commercial marketplace and a public accommodation under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7). Its Website is a service, privilege, or advantage of Defendant’s online retail operations. The Website is a service that is integrated with Defendant’s online retail operations.

48. Under Title III of the ADA, it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of an entity. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i).

49. Under Title III of the ADA, it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodation, which is equal to the opportunities afforded to other individuals. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(ii).

50. Under Title III of the ADA, unlawful discrimination also includes, among other things:

[A] failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations; and a failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden.

42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii)-(iii).

51. These acts violate Title III of the ADA, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios, who is a member of a protected class of persons under Title III of the ADA, has a physical disability that substantially limits the major life activity of sight within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1)(A)-(2)(A). Furthermore, she has been denied full and equal access to the Website, has not been provided services that are provided to other patrons who are not disabled, and has been provided services that are inferior to the services provided to non-disabled persons.

52. Under 42 U.S.C. § 12188 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios requests the relief as set forth below.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION  
VIOLATIONS OF THE NYSHRL

53. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios, individually and on behalf of the New York Subclass Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

54. Defendant's Website is a commercial marketplace and constitutes a sales establishment and public accommodation under N.Y. Exec. Law § 292(9). Defendant's

Website is a service, privilege or advantage of Defendant's online retail operations. Defendant's Website is a service that is by and integrated with its online retail operations.

55. Defendant is subject to NYSHRL because it owns and operates its Website, which is marketed to consumers located in the State of New York. Defendant is a "person" under N.Y. Exec. Law § 292(1).

56. Defendant is violating the NYSHRL in refusing to update or remove access barriers to its Website, causing its Website and the services integrated with its online retail operations to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods and services that Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public. N.Y. Exec. Law §§ 296(2)(a), 296(2)(c)(i), 296(2)(c)(ii).

57. Readily available, well-established guidelines exist on the Internet for making websites accessible to the blind and visually impaired. These guidelines have been followed by other large business entities and government agencies in making their websites accessible, including but not limited to adding alt-text to graphics and ensuring that all functions can be performed using a keyboard. Incorporating the basic components to make its Website accessible would neither fundamentally alter the nature of its business nor result in an undue burden to them.

58. Defendant's actions constitute willful intentional discrimination against the class because of a disability, violating the NYSHRL, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2), in that Defendant has:

a. Constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to Class Members with knowledge of the discrimination; and/or

b. Constructed and maintained a website that is sufficiently intuitive and/or obvious that is inaccessible to blind class members; and/or

c. Failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind class members.

59. Defendant discriminates and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff Tatum-Rios and New York Subclass Members on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of Defendant's Website and its online retail operations under § 296(2) *et seq.* and/or its implementing regulations. Unless the Court enjoins Defendant from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

60. As Defendant's actions violate the NYSHRL, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios seeks injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination, compensatory damages, civil penalties and fines under N.Y. Exec. Law § 297(4)(c) *et seq.* for every offense, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION  
VIOLATIONS OF THE NYCHRL

61. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios, individually and on behalf the New York City Subclass Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

62. Defendant's Website is a commercial marketplace and constitutes a sales establishments and public accommodations under NYCHRL, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-102(9), and its Website is a service that is integrated with its online retail operations.

63. Defendant is subject to NYCHRL because it owns and operates its Website, and its online retail operations, which is marketed to consumers located in the City of New York, making it a person under N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-102(1).

64. Defendant is violating the NYCHRL in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Website, causing its Website and the services integrated with its online retail operations to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods, and services that Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public. N.Y.C. Admin. Code §§ 8-107(4)(a), 8-107(15)(a).

65. Defendant's actions constitute willful intentional discrimination against the Subclass because of a disability, violating the NYCHRL, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107(4)(a) and § 8-107(15)(a,) in that it has:

a. Constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to blind class members with knowledge of the discrimination; and/or

b. Constructed and maintained a website that is sufficiently intuitive and/or obvious that is inaccessible to blind class members; and/or

c. Failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind class members.

66. As such, Defendant discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff Tatum-Rios and the New York City Subclass Members because of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of its Website and its online retail operations under § 8-107(4)(a) and/or its implementing regulations. Unless the

Court enjoins Defendant from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and the New York City Subclass will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

67. As Defendant's actions violate the NYCHRL, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios seeks injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination, compensatory damages, civil penalties and fines for each offense, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. N.Y.C. Admin. Code §§ 8-120(8), 8-126(a).

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION  
DECLARATORY RELIEF

68. Plaintiff Tatum-Rios, individually and on behalf the Class Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

69. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties in that Plaintiff Tatum-Rios contends, and is informed and believes that Defendant denies, that its Website contains access barriers denying blind customers the full and equal access to the goods, services and facilities of its Website and by extension its online retail operations, which Defendant owns, operates and controls, fails to comply with applicable laws including, but not limited to, Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, and N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107, *et seq.* prohibiting discrimination against the blind.

70. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate now in order that each of the parties may know its respective rights and duties and act accordingly.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Tatum-Rios respectfully requests this Court grant the following relief:

a. A preliminary and permanent injunction to prohibit Defendant from violating Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107, *et seq.*, and the laws of New York;

b. A preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Defendant to take all the steps necessary to make its Website into full compliance with the requirements set forth in Title III of the ADA, and its implementing regulations, so that the Website is readily accessible to and usable by blind individuals;

c. A declaration that Defendant owns, maintains and/or operates the Website in a manner that discriminates against the blind and which fails to provide access for persons with disabilities as required by ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107, *et seq.*, and the laws of New York

d. An order certifying the Class and Subclasses under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) & (b)(2) and/or (b)(3), appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative, and her attorneys as Class Counsel;

e. Compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by proof, including all applicable statutory damages, punitive damages and fines;

f. Pre- and post-judgment interest;

g. An award of costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys' and expert fees; and

h. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Plaintiff Tatum-Rios demands a trial by jury on all questions of fact the Complaint raises.

Dated: New York, New York  
April 8, 2022

LIPSKY LOWE LLP

s/ Christopher H. Lowe  
Christopher H. Lowe  
420 Lexington Avenue, Suite 1830  
New York, New York 10017-6705  
212.392.4772  
chris@lipskylowe.com